SUPER-MICROSCOPES AND THE MYSTERIES OF MORPHOGENESIS

Super-microscopes able to detect the morphogenesis of the tiniest micro-organisms offer a bright future for biology, despite their history of suppression by the medical authorities.

by Greg Fredericks, ND, NMD

Director
Nu-Look Biologics
Perth, Western Australia
Email:
Nu-LookBiologics@bigpond.com

MONOMORPHISM AND PLEOMORPHISM

In the early 20th century, fierce debates in biology took place between followers of *monomorphism* and those of *pleomorphism*—the monomorphists believing that bacteria reproduce by single division, and the pleomorphists believing that bacteria could change into complex forms and transform through complex life cycles. The debates raged for decades and were finally won by the monomorphist schools. Their principles are firmly planted in mainstream biology today.

In an excellent research paper, Milton Wainwright describes how Virchow, Cohn and Koch proposed that bacteria divide transversely by binary fission to produce two new cells which eventually achieve the same size and morphology as the original. Exceptions to this rule are accepted in certain so-called higher bacteria including some actinomycetes. In the other camp, Almquist, Bergstrand, Hort, Lohnis, Mellon and Enderlein led the pleomorphists. Some were more extreme in their views than others. However, Ferdinand Cohn, known as a monomorphist biologist, published evidence in support of extreme pleomorphism.

According to Wainwright, by the early 1930s some extreme voices of pleomorphism, including Wade and Manalang as well as Swedish microbiologist Bergstrand, stated that bacteria had a fungal phase. Monomorphists had a field day criticising the apparently absurd claims made by the pleomorphists. Most notable of the continuing criticisms is a claim that pleomorphists used poor technique and that their delusions were a result of contamination; they further arranged these contaminants into convenient life cycles.

Henrici in particular objected to the criticism that extreme pleomorphism resulted from contamination. Instead, his opinion was that "anyone who will patiently study with the microscope his own cultures which he knows to be pure can quickly confirm the general observation that rod forms may appear in cultures of cocci, spherical forms in cultures of bacilli, lateral buds and branches and internal globular bodies". Today, this thesis is generally adopted by notable homoeopathic doctors such as Harvey Biegelsen, Scott Moyer, Ronald Ulman and others.

While many microbiologists hold that pleomorphism is a result of poor technique, a new description known as *oligomorphism* has been created (Frobisher). This describes the limited pleomorphic changes that can arise from meticulously produced, pure cultures.

The debate continues but the tide has turned towards the pleomorphist school, and dark-field microscopy is the main instrument of the new biology.

Conventional cellular biology has yet to acknowledge that micro-organisms, especially viruses, change form due to their environment or milieu. What is becoming increasingly clear is that new diseases and variations such as VRE (vancomycin-resistant enterococcus) have developed. Is it possible that biology has been diverted down the wrong road, as predicted by Enderlein?

THE FATHERS OF PLEOMORPHISM

• Antoine Béchamp (1816–1908)

Béchamp, a man virtually unknown today, was the most important microbiologist of the 19th and early 20th centuries. A clever chemist and microscopist, he made many important biological discoveries for which others took the credit. His main discovery was *microzymas*: autonomous entities found in plants and animals. He further discovered that these are integral agents in decomposition and in pathological processes, and he believed

that these microzymas could evolve into bacterial forms. Béchamp showed that the cell must not be regarded as the smallest unit of life.

During his career as a professor at the University of Toulouse, he advanced his microzyma theory, which postulates that all bacteria have a common ancestor which is present throughout nature. Its pathogenicity is determined by its environment or terrain. The microzymas themselves are not the primary cause of disease, but are an integral contributor.

Béchamp's concepts were considered too complex, and they related more to degenerative diseases than the infectious diseases that were the concern of the era. Many of his concepts and discoveries were plagiarised by Louis Pasteur, who overshadowed Béchamp and attempted to discredit him. Béchamp was a quiet man and was no match for the boisterous grandstanding of Pasteur.

Béchamp's work, *Les Microzymas* (1881), stands as the foundation for all pleomorphic research conducted today. Microzymas have been rediscovered many times since. Enderlein's *endobionts*, Reich's *bions* as well as Naessens's *somatids* are all examples of the rediscovery of Béchamp's forgotten concepts.

Béchamp's last work, *The Third Element of the Blood*, is probably his most famous. In this book he refers to his ongoing confrontation with Pasteur. His problems with Pasteur were once again the theme in Ethel Douglas Hume's book, *Pasteur Exposed* (1923). In it, she reveals in detail Pasteur's plagiarisms and his distortion of Béchamp's concepts. This was later supported by R. B. Pearson in his book, *Pasteur: Plagiarist, Impostor* (1942).

Most of the following scientists and microbiologists ended up as victims of political expediency and dogma. The authorities in power persecuted some for their beliefs. Béchamp, on the other hand, received many prestigious awards and appointments, including Master of Pharmacy, Doctor of Science, Doctor of Medicine, Professor of Medical Chemistry and Pharmacy at the Faculty of Medicine at Montpellier, Fellow and Professor of Physics and Toxicology at the Higher School of Pharmacy at Strasbourg and Professor of Chemistry at Strasbourg, Member of the Imperial Academy of Medicine of France and the Society of Pharmacy of Paris, the French Legion of Honour and Officer of Public Instruction.

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• Günther Enderlein (1872–1968)

Günther Enderlein was a bacteriologist/zoologist who practised and taught in Germany as a doctor, a homoeopath and a professor. Widely known for his discoveries in live blood research, he developed darkfield blood analysis, and produced his most significant work, *Bacteria Cyclogeny*, in 1933 [the German-language first edition was published in 1916].

His discovery of the endobiont led him to develop specific isopathic/homoeopathic vaccines which are still in use today. The Sanum remedies have Enderlein's original formulations as well as those developed since his time. They are called vaccines because they decrease in potency with more dilutions, rather than increase in potency with more dilutions as in homoeopathic formulations.

He found that when the microflora in the terrain of the blood were in harmony, no pathogenesis or ill health could prevail; whereas when changes occurred to disrupt the terrain and the symbiotic endobiont, corresponding health changes also occurred.

Enderlein observed the tiny motile particles in darkfield and called them *protits*. Like Béchamp's microzymas, these protits he considered responsible for stability of health or the rise in pathogenic processes.

Enderlein also developed key concepts of how pathogenic processes could develop due to changes in the blood terrain, pH being a main factor. For as the pH changes, so does the endobiont (in the form of protits). As the pH rises, they start to grow larger and accumulate protein reserves as an adaptation response and defence mechanism. Toxins, chemicals and emotions can change biochemical reactions in the body and thus affect the terrain and the endobiont which lives symbiotically. The result can be the formation of bacterial forms and other pathogenic morphologies as the influence on the terrain increases.

Dr Professor Enderlein's concepts have not been widely accepted by mainstream haematology. His concepts are complicated and the terms he uses to describe morphologies are his own jargon. Thus the language does not conform, nor do his concepts.

Enderlein found the most advanced forms of the endobiont in the tissues of corpses. These were advanced fungal forms, found to a lesser degree in patients with degenerative diseases.

• Royal Raymond Rife, Jr (1888–1971)

Royal Raymond Rife was an inventor, scientist and biochemist who had endless skills in manufacturing his own devices, including microscopes [see articles in NEXUS 2/16, 5/02, 5/03]. There are five known Rife microscopes and many copies in existence. His most famous microscope was his third model, the Universal Microscope (1933), with a magnification of 60,000x and a resolution of 31,000x.

He developed these "virus microscopes" as a response to his work in tuberculosis during the 1920s. He became aware of small bacterial/viral-like particles showing "Brownian movement" or motility below the level of most bacteria.

Dr Rife was well known during his time for his work with cancer treatments, including the famous beam ray device. Through his use of the microscope, he learned that each virus or bacterium had its own resonating frequency. For instance, he said that the cancer organism elicited a distinctive purple-red emanation, and he called this particular entity *Bacillus X* or *BX*. He repeated experiments over 400 times, proving that the BX would induce cancerous tumours every time. Through his microscope, Rife was able to see the BX virus being destroyed by his frequency wave device. He further discovered that other organisms responsible for disease had a *mortal oscillatory rate* (MOR). He developed many instruments for treating diseases using resonant frequencies.

Rife believed in the conversion of many types of bacterial species from one form to another. He demonstrated this through environmental and nutrient manipulation, but became caught in a war between two schools of bacteriology: the filtrationist and the antifiltrationist.

Rife was praised for his amazing discoveries and contributions to science, but he was persecuted for his cancer cures by the American Medical Association (AMA). His main supporter, Dr

Milbank Johnson, was found poisoned to death after being hospitalised hours before a press conference to announce the results of a test study conducted by a University of San Francisco research group.

In 1934, Rife and his team treated 16 terminally ill cancer patients. He used his ray device on each patient for three minutes per day and cured them all within three months. But the Californian Medical Society opposed Rife's unorthodox research and treatments and severely disciplined any doctor who used his techniques, machines, microscopes and postulates.

Rife believed that there are approximately only 10 basic microbes. Variations or pleomorphic changes of these basic forms could result from toxicity or pH changes in the medium in which they live.

While most of the work and some microscopes were destroyed by the AMA under the direction of Dr Morris Fishbein, some of Dr Rife's work and microscopes are still in existence, taken to Mexico by his partner, the late John Crane, after Rife's death in 1974.

• Wilhelm Reich (1897–1957)

This Austrian psychiatrist/biophysicist was a member of Sigmund Freud's inner circle in Vienna. Wilhelm Reich later broke with Freud and moved to Scandinavia and then Germany, where he was ostracised by Hitler's Nazis after referring to them as sexual deviants. He later fled to America to avoid being persecuted.

Dr Reich's earlier work in the 1930s and 1940s is most pertinent to our studies, especially *The Bion Experiments* (1939) and *The Cancer Biopathy* (1948). While investigating the bioenergetic influences of human emotion and sexuality, Reich discovered a particle in the blood, which he called a *bion*. He believed that this particle was at the border between the world of living and nonliving matter. Reich found that these particles had the ability to develop into micro-organisms such as protozoa. These experiments have been duplicated by others since Reich in investigations of the origin of life. Reich was the first to develop autoclaving techniques to separate bions from other particles, including chylomicrons. He found bions could withstand temperatures exceeding 1500°C.

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Reich found that bions from healthy sources emitted a blue colour (the colour of orgone) and showed highly energetic movement. The bions from unhealthy terrain or weak materials developed into smaller, lancet-shaped dark forms of a more toxic nature, which he called T-bacilli. These T-bacilli were found in cancer patients.

His findings were diametrically opposed to Pasteur's germ theory and reveal similar correlations with earlier work by Béchamp and Enderlein. He had similar findings to Rife, who was doing work in America at about the same time. His autoclaving techniques were later adapted by Naessens (for separating somatids from chylomicrons), while other methods have been used by Dr Kurt Donsbach (protozoa demonstrations).

Later, Dr Reich was persecuted by the FDA for conducting "quack cancer treatments". On 5 June 1956, FDA officials raided his home and laboratory in Rangeley, Maine, destroying his instruments and burning all his books, journals and lifelong research (six tons in total). Reich died in jail on 3 November 1957 from cardiovascular failure. His work in bion research is carried on today by James DeMeo, PhD, at the Orgone Biophysical Research Laboratory; see www.orgonelab.org.

• Gaston Naessens (born 1924)

Born on 26 March 1924 in Roubaix, France, Naessens received his education in biology, chemistry and physics at the University of Lille and from the Union Nationale Scientifique Française, which was a haven for displaced students during World War II. He became a freelance researcher early in his career and in the post- war years he developed novel anticancer products such as GN24, which was sold in Swiss pharmacies in the late 1940s, apparently with good results.

His next development was a serum made from extracting antibodies from racehorses after injecting them with cancer cell cultures. This serum, called Anablast, was developed in his laboratory in Corsica. It proved to have even better anticancer properties than GN24 against tumours as well as leukaemia.

Through his development of anticancer treatments, Naessens became a target for persecution by medical authorities. He has faced many court cases throughout his career, but he has won all of his court battles and has been exonerated every time.

Naessens's contribution to darkfield microscopy has also been remarkable. To assist in his research, he developed a special microscope called the Somatoscope. This microscope has routinely produced a resolution of 150 angstroms, allowing incredible clarity at high magnifications.

In 1971, Naessens came under the protective wing of a philanthropist and was funded to develop new cancer cures. He went on to develop a completely different treatment from Anablast, which he named 714X. This 714X treatment is still available and is used throughout the world by medical doctors, who can obtain the compound through direct ordering.

Naessens is the head of the International Academy of Somatidian Orthobiology, 5270 Mills Street, Rock Forest, Quebec, Canada J1N 3B6, tel +1 (819) 564 7883, fax +1 (819) 564 4668, website www.cerbe.com. Lynn Acken is the contact for books, tapes, courses and the diachromatic condenser as well as 714X. [For additional information on Gaston Naessens and his work, see NEXUS 2/18, 2/23 and 7/02.]

THE SUPER-MICROSCOPES

The 20th century has witnessed the development of microscopes far exceeding the normal restrictions of magnification.

• Rife's #3 Universal, #4 and #5

Royal Raymond Rife's microscopes, particularly #3 Universal (1933) and #4 and #5, the last models (1938), were classified as super-microscopes, with a magnification of 60,000x and resolution of 31,000x. It is believed that Rife managed to combine fluorescence, polarisation, darkfield and interference microscopy.

However, very little evidence remains concerning the photomicroscopy produced by these microscopes. John Crane, who had the #3 and #4, did show negatives to one investigator, Hubbard; these showed features 10 nanometres in size (200 nm is the normal limit of resolution). The Rife scopes used normal A.0 and

Leitz objectives and 40x eyepieces. Investigators who dismantled or attempted to operate these scopes refer to their complexity. The scopes had worm gears and screws to adjust, raise or lower everything, all beautifully machined. According to John Crane, Rife used light to stain objects because the chemicals normally used were either lethal to specimens or molecularly too large.

• The Nemescope

Another super-microscope, known as the Nemescope, was the invention of a brain surgeon, Elmer P. Nemes, in the early 1950s. Many pictures were produced from this microscope, which projected images on a 12 foot by 12 foot screen.

The Nemescope produced two sources of energy—one being the frequency of the specimen, the second being a slightly different frequency. The method produced an excitatory response in the atoms and a self-illumination of coloured light frequencies. It was reported to far exceed the 16,000x magnification of the electron microscopes of the day. According to reports, the scope could keep its resolution up to 5,000,000x magnification and project the images onto a screen using radiation beams, a quartz condenser, frequency coils, filters and radioactive emitters.

According to Betty Lee Morales of Topanga, California, clandestine research on the Nemescope was orchestrated by Congressman Craig Sheperd of San Bernardino, California, who arranged for major funds appropriation for the project.

Following a series of successful experiments, the Nemescope was stolen from the Bryn Camera Shop on Melrose Avenue in 1957. It was in the shop, having an electric field finder installed at the time of the theft. The Nemescope was traced to New York, where it vanished.

In 1959, a complete construction guide was produced with the hope that someone would one day duplicate the technology. The guide is free. Contact Jerry at +1 (214) 324 8781 or Ron at +1 (214) 242 9346.

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• The Somatoscope

Designed by German artisans from the Leitz Co. in Wetzlar in the 1970s and used by Gaston Naessens, the Somatoscope is worthy of the super-microscope classification. It was Barbie-Bernard at Turenne, near Paris, who did the construction of the Somatoscope. Naessens developed a method to condense ultraviolet and incandescent light into his diachromatic condenser to produce nuages at 30,000x with amazing clarity with a resolution of 150 angstroms.

Funded by a benefactor, the late David Stewart of the Macdonald–Stewart Foundation, Naessens has been able to operate his laboratory and conduct studies in pleomorphism. The Somatoscope can be seen at the yearly two-day course held in July in Forrestfield, Quebec.

• The Ergonom 400

Another notable German-designed super-microscope was built by the scientist Kurt Olbrich and was known as the Ergonom 400, the result of 30 years of research. With a magnification of 25,000x, it attempts to rival the capabilities of the Somatoscope.

The Ergonom 400 is used by the German health practitioner Bernard Muschlein, who has given demonstrations throughout Europe and America. Videos have been produced, demonstrating the development of pleomorphic forms.

Olbrich has produced seven known copies of the Ergonom 400 for researchers in the UK, Europe and Japan. It has a resolution of 1,000 angstroms. Bernard Muschlein, who does research on AIDS and cancer, claims the "AIDS virus transforms full-spectrum white light into red, while healthy erythrocytes transform white light to yellow".

• Lightwave Projector

The July 1990 issue of popular science magazine called *SuperScopes* refers to an extraordinary microscope engineered at Cornell University, USA. Instead of normal lenses, the microscope projects wavelengths of visible light through apertures with a 400-angstrom resolution at 25,000x magnification. The Microbiology Department of Cornell, under Professor Michael Isaacson, has also made this microscope available to Israel.

MISCONCEPTIONS

With every orifice of the body containing many varieties of bacteria and the blood being a "perfect culture medium", what leap in faith is necessary to believe that the blood is not sterile? Anyone who has used a darkfield microscope for blood analysis can verify that the blood is a virtual playground for various blood flora (Scott Moyer, *Examination in Darkfield*, video, 1996).

The adversarial mindset of modern medicine has failed. Attempting to kill all microbes and viruses is futile. Who could have imagined that Ferdinand Cohn's (1870) belief that each microbe has a single specific growth and reproductive form would be still at the forefront of biological doctrine today, and that William Harvey's (1651) belief that the cell is the smallest biological unit capable of cyclic reproduction could still prevail?

These misconceptions are the basis of most current medical doctrine, which has been further influenced by Louis Pasteur's belief that the blood of humans is sterile. Pathology under his system can only happen due to an external pathological influence invading the body. Pasteur's belief system is the template from which modern pharmaceutical research and development continues to operate. The notion of a drug or vaccine for each pathological disturbance has undoubtedly created huge economic power.

As quoted in Dr Maria Bleker's book, *Blood Examination in Darkfield according to Prof. Dr Günther Enderlein* (1993) the statement by Max Planck (1858–1947), German physicist and Nobel Prize winner, deserves repeating: "In science it takes sixty, not thirty years for a new and revolutionary idea to establish itself. Not only must the old professors die off, so must their students."

Let us hope that the oppositionist forces in medicine will open up to new, alternative medical diagnoses and treatments for the advancement of medical science and the benefit of all mankind in the new millennium. ∞

Editor's Note:

This article is extracted/edited from chapters 1, 2, 3 and 6 of Greg Fredericks's book, *Darkfield Warriors: Your Definitive Guide to the World of Darkfield Live Blood Microscopy* (Nu-Look Biologics, Australia, 2001, ISBN 0-9579826-0-7).